

**ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE**

5 A method of diagnosing non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) using molecular markers, involving detecting and quantifying, *in vitro* in a hepatic tissue sample, the levels of one or more proteins selected from among apolipoprotein A1, sub-unit  $\beta$  of the mitochondrial ATPase, leukotriene A4 hydrolase, keratin 18, guanidine acetate N-methyltransferase, superoxide  
10 dismutase, albumin, antioxidant protein 2 (isoform 1), prohibitin 1, methionine adenosyl transferase, long-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase, selenium binding protein, and antioxidant protein 2 (isoform 2). By comparing the results obtained with the normal values of such proteins in healthy hepatic tissue, the method can be used to diagnose NASH and/or to assess a patient's potential risk of developing NASH.